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25943 7590 10/14/2009 Schwabe Williamson & Wyatt PACWEST CENTER, SUITE 1900 1211 SW FIFTH AVENUE PORTLAND, OR 97204				
EXAMINER				
BONZO, BRYCE P				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/644,628

**Applicant(s)**

DUNSTAN, ROBERT A.

**Examiner**

Bryce P. Bonzo

**Art Unit**

2113

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 June 2009.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/17/09  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **FINAL OFFICIAL ACTION**

### ***Status of the Claims***

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 USC §103.

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 USC §112, first paragraph.

### ***Rejections under 35 USC §112, first paragraph***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Applicant has introduced "irrespective of charge level of the standby power." After review of the specification and automated searching of the disclosure, the specific concept of carrying the process out with respect to the charge (presumably on a battery) is not disclosed.

### ***Rejections under 35 USC §103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Westerinen (United States Patent Publication No. 2004/0088589) in view of Cooper (United States Patent No. 5,838,982).

Westerinen discloses:

1. In an apparatus, a method of operation comprising:

receiving a state signal signaling whether a state of the apparatus (§27 shows the use of switch over signals in a switch over circuit; §28 shows the use of initiate a failover);

receiving a power button event signal signaling an event associated with a power button of the apparatus (§21: power button event signal generated and received); and

*providing special handling if the state signal signals the apparatus is in the AC failure state (§30 describes a specialized handling if power switching is requested during a power event).*

Westerinen does not explicitly disclose:

powering one or more operations, including generating a state signal, using a standby power while the apparatus is in an AC failure state, wherein the state signal indicates whether the apparatus is in the AC failure state or AC present state (§19,23)

transitioning from a suspended state to an active state only if the state signals that the apparatus is in the AC present state and the power button event signal is received, irrespective of a presence or the charge level of the standby power (§32).

negating the power button event signal if the state signal signals that the apparatus is in the AC failure state, even if the standby power is present and irrespective of a charge level of the standby power (§32); and.

Cooper discloses these features at Figure 2 the decision tree path corresponding to Blocks 106→108→110→112→END. Column 3, lines 37 disclose the initiation of the this decision tree path. Column 4, lines 9-34 describe this as active code processing in a computer system, and therefore an active decision making process.

Both Westerinen and Cooper disclose power systems. Westerinen does not disclose negating the power button signal if the system is in an AC failure state, however Cooper does. Cooper discloses a system that determines if the system has available power before powering up and if there is no power, the system ignores (negates) the power on signal. Negating the power on signal while in a power failure state is well known in the art and power efficient. Westerinen does explicitly disclose

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concern about draining the battery power (power efficiency) [para 0030: mechanism to only power up the system when there is a steady power supply]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to negate the power button event signal when the system is in a power failure state as taught in Cooper into the system of Westerinen to create a more power efficient system.

As per claim 2-5, Westerinen discloses:

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises

monitoring for absence of AC to a power supply of the apparatus (¶26: a switchover circuit monitor for power failure); and

generating a power signal signaling AC failure on detection of absence of AC to the power supply. (¶27: signal generated by the switch over circuit)

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the monitoring and generating are performed by the power supply (Figure 3, item 76 switchover circuit within power supply).

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the method further comprises a selected one of outputting the power signal as the state signal, and forming the state signal based at least in part on the power signal (¶33: outputting signal indicates the power state of the system).

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the event associated with a power button of the

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apparatus comprises a power button being pressed event (¶21: event signal is generated when the button is pressed).

As per claim 6, Cooper discloses:

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the physically negating comprises combining the state signal and the power button event signal (Figure 2,item 112 and column 3, lines 33-65 the power event button is ignored if the system does not have available power)

As per claim 7, Westerinen discloses:

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises  
receiving a device wake event signal signaling a device wake event of the apparatus (¶21: event signal generated when button is depressed);

As per claim 7, Cooper discloses:

physically negating the device wake event signal, if the state signal signals that the apparatus is in the AC failure state (Figure 2,item 112 and column 3, lines 33-65 the power event button is ignored if the system does not have available power).

Cooper discloses:

negating the device wake event signal, if the state signal signals the apparatus is in the AC failure state [Figure 2, reference 112 and column 3, lines 33-65: power button event signal ignore if system does not have available power source (AC failure state)].

As per claim 8, Westerinen discloses:

In an apparatus, a method of operation comprising:

receiving a state signal signaling whether the apparatus is in an AC failure state  
[para 0027: signals generated by, switchover circuit];

receiving a device wake event signal signaling a device wake event of the  
apparatus [para 0021 : power button event signal generated and received]; and

*negating the device wake event signal if the state signal signals the apparatus is  
in the AC failure state*, even if the standby power is present and irrespective of a  
charge level of the standby power (§132),

transitioning from a suspended state to an active state only if the state signal  
signals that the apparatus is in the AC present state and the power button event signal  
is received, irrespective of a presence or the charge level of the standby power  
(§19,32).

Westerinen does not disclose:

negating the device wake event signal if the state signal signals that the apparatus is in  
the AC failure state.

Cooper discloses:

negating the device wake event signal if the state signal signals the apparatus is in the



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AC failure state [Figure 2, reference 112 and column 3, lines 33-65: power button event signal ignore if system does not have available power source (AC failure state)].

Both Westerinen and Cooper disclose power systems. Westerinen does not disclose negating the power button signal if the system is in an AC failure state, however Cooper does. Cooper discloses a system that determines if the system has available power before powering up and if there is no power, the system ignores (negates) the power on signal. Negating the power on signal while in a power failure state is well known in the art and power efficient. Westerinen does explicitly disclose concern about draining the battery power (power efficiency) [para 0030: mechanism to only power up the system when there is a steady power supply]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to negate the power button event signal when the system is in a power failure state as taught in Cooper into the system of Westerinen to create a more power efficient system.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the method further comprises

monitoring for absence of AC to a power supply of the apparatus (§126: switchover circuit monitor for power failure); and  
generating a power signal signaling AC failure on detection of absence of AC to the power supply (§127: signals generated by switchover circuit).

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the monitoring and generating are performed by the

power supply (Figure 3, reference 76: switchover circuit within power supply).

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the method further comprises a selected one of outputting the power signal as the state signal, and forming the state signal based at least in part on the power signal (¶33: outputting signal indicate the power state).

As per claim 12, Westerinen discloses:

The method of claim 8, wherein the negating comprises combining the state signal [para 0033: power state signal] and the device wake event signal [para 0021: power button signal].

Westerinen does not disclose:

The method of claim 8, wherein the negating comprises combining the state signal and the device wake event signal.

Cooper discloses:

wherein the physically negating comprises combining [Figure 2, reference 112 and column 3, lines 33-65: power button event signal is ignore (negating) if system does not have available power source (AC failure state)] the state signal and the power button event signal.

Both Westerinen and Cooper disclose power systems. Westerinen does not disclose negating the power button signal if the system is in an AC failure state, however Cooper does. Cooper discloses a system that determines if the system has available power before powering up and if there is no power, the system ignores (negates) the power on signal. Negating the power on signal while in a power failure state is well known in the art and power efficient. Westerinen does explicitly disclose concern about draining the battery power (power efficiency) [para 0030: mechanism to only power up the system when there is a steady power supply]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to negate the power button event signal when the system is in a power failure state as taught in Cooper into the system of Westerinen to create a more power efficient system.

As per claim 13, Westerinen discloses:

13. A system comprising:

an arrangement to generate a state signal signaling whether the system is in an AC failure state [para 0027 and Figure 3: arrangement to generate a state signal]; and a first circuit coupled [Figure 3, reference 36: controller] to the arrangement to receive the state signal and a power button event signal indicating an event associated with a power button of the system [para 0021 and para 0033: power button event signal and state signal received by controller], and

even if the standby power is present and irrespective of a charge level of the standby power (¶32),

transitioning from a suspended state to an active state only if the state signal signals that the apparatus is in the AC present state and the power button event signal is received, irrespective of a presence or the charge level of the standby power (¶19,32).

Westerinen does not disclose:

to negate the power button event signal if the state signal signals the AC failure state.

Cooper discloses:

to negate the power button event signal if the state signal signals the AC failure state [Figure 2, reference 112 and column 3, lines 33-65: power button event signal ignore if system does not have available power source (AC failure state)].

Both Westerinen and Cooper disclose power systems. Westerinen does not disclose negating the power button signal if the system is in an AC failure state, however Cooper does. Cooper discloses a system that determines if the system has available power before powering up and if there is no power, the system ignores (negates) the power on signal. Negating the power on signal while in a power failure state is well known in the art and power efficient. Westerinen does explicitly disclose concern about draining the battery power (power efficiency) [para 0030: mechanism to only power up the system when there is a steady power supply]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to negate the power button event signal

when the system is in a power failure state as taught in Cooper into the system of Westerinen to create a more power efficient system.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein the system further comprises a monitor to monitor for presence or absence of AC to a power supply of the system (§26: switchover circuit monitor for power failure), and to generate a power signal signaling accordingly. (§27: signals generated by switchover circuit)

15. The system of claim 14, wherein the system further comprises the power supply, and the monitor is an integral part of the power supply (Figure 3, reference 76: switchover within power supply).

16. The system of claim 14, wherein the system further comprises a second circuit (Figure 3: switch over circuit) coupled to the power supply and the first circuit, to generate the state signal based at least in part on the power signal, and to provide the first circuit with the state signal (29: generate signal to indicate state).

17. The system of claim 13, wherein the first circuit comprises a signal combiner circuit element to combine the state signal and the power button event signal (figure 3, reference 36, 86 and 50: state and power button event signal combined in controller, signal circuit is therefore inherent).

As per claim 18, Westerinen discloses:

The system of claim 13, wherein the system further comprises at least one hardware element equipped to generate a device wake event signal signaling a device wake event of the system (¶29); and

Westerinen does not disclose:

the first circuit is also equipped to negate the device wake event signal, if the state signal signals the apparatus is in the A C failure state.

Cooper discloses:

the first circuit is also equipped to negate the device wake event signal, if the state signal signals the apparatus is in the AC failure state [Figure 2, reference 112 and column 3, lines 33-65: power button event signal ignore if system does not have available power source (AC failure state)].

19. The system of claim 13, wherein the system further comprise a networking interface(¶21: LAN and modem communication can trigger a wake up event (networking interface is inherent).)

As per claim 20, Westerinen discloses:

A system comprising:

an arrangement to generate a state signal signaling whether the system is in an AC failure state [para 0027 and Figure3: arrangement to generate a state signal]; and

a first circuit coupled [Figure 3, reference 36: controller] to the arrangement to receive the state signal and a device wake event signal signaling a device wake event of the system [para 0021 and para 0033: power button event signal and state signal received by controller], and

to negate the device wake event signal if the state signal signals that the AC failure state even if the standby power is present and irrespective of a charge level of the standby power (¶32),

transitioning from a suspended state to an active state only if the state signal signals that the apparatus is in the AC present state and the power button event signal is received, irrespective of a presence or the charge level of the standby power (¶19,32).

Westerinen does not disclose:

negate the power button event signal if the state signal signals the AC failure state.

Cooper discloses:

to physically negate the power button event signal if the state signal signals the AC

failure state [Figure 2, reference 112 and column 3, lines 33-65: power button event signal ignore if system does not have available power source (AC failure state)].

Both Westerinen and Cooper disclose power systems. Westerinen does not disclose negating the power button signal if the system is in an AC failure state, however Cooper does. Cooper discloses a system that determines if the system has available power before powering up and if there is no power, the system ignores (negates) the power on signal. Negating the power on signal while in a power failure state is well known in the art and power efficient. Westerinen does explicitly disclose concern about draining the battery power (power efficiency) [para 0030: mechanism to only power up the system when there is a steady power supply]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to negate the power button event signal when the system is in a power failure state as taught in Cooper into the system of Westerinen to create a more power efficient system.

21. The system of claim 20, wherein the system further comprises a monitor to monitor for presence or absence of AC to a power supply of the system (§126), and to generate a power signal signaling accordingly (§127)

22. The system of claim 21, wherein the system further comprises the power supply, and the monitor is an integral part of the power supply (Figure 3, reference 76: switchover circuit within power supply).



23. The system of claim 21, wherein the system further comprises a second circuit (Figure 3, reference 86: switch over circuit) coupled to the power supply and the first circuit, to generate the state signal based at least in part on the power signal, and to provide the first circuit with the state signal (§129: generate signal to indicate state).

24. The system of claim 20, wherein the first circuit comprises a signal combiner circuit element to combine the state signal and the device wake event signal (Figure 3, items 36, 86 and 50)

25. The system of claim 20, wherein the system further comprise a networking interface (§121).

As per claim 26, Westerinen discloses:

An apparatus comprising:

a first input terminal [Figure 3, reference 86 to 36: input terminals to the controller] to receive a first signal indicating presence or absence of AC to a power supply of a system [para 0027: signals generated by switchover circuit to the controller];

a second input terminal to receive a second signal indicating a power button event of the system apparatus [Figure 3, reference 50: power button event signal across a second input terminal on a controller]; and

a first combiner circuit element coupled to the first and second input terminals to combine the two signals [Figure 3, references 36, 38, and 50: state signal and power button event signal combined in controller, signal combiner circuit inherent] to negate the second signal whenever the first signal signals absence of AC to the power supply. even if the standby power is present and irrespective of a charge level of the standby power (¶132) and to transitioning from a suspended state to an active state only if the state signal signals that the apparatus is in the AC present state and the power button event signal is received, irrespective of a presence or the charge level of the standby power (¶19,32).

Westerinen does not disclose:

to negate the second signal whenever the first signal signals absence of AC to the power supply.

Cooper discloses:

to physically negate the second signal whenever the first signal signals absence of AC to the power supply [Figure 2, reference 112 and column 3, lines 33-65: power button event signal ignore if system does not have available power source (AC failure state)].

Both Westerinen and Cooper disclose power systems. Westerinen does not disclose negating the power button signal if the system is in an AC failure state, however Cooper does. Cooper discloses a system that determines if the system has

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available power before powering up and if there is no power, the system ignores (negates) the power on signal. Negating the power on signal while in a power failure state is well known in the art and is power efficient. Westerinen does explicitly disclose concern about draining the battery power (power efficiency) [para 0030: mechanism to only power up the system when there is a steady power supply]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to negate the power button event signal when the system is in a power failure state as taught in Cooper into the system of Westerinen to create a more power efficient system.

As per claim 27, Westerinen discloses:

The apparatus of claim 26, wherein the apparatus further comprises

a third input terminal to receive a third signal indicating a device wake event of the system [Figure 3, reference 26 and para 0029: battery driver supplies a wake signal to the controller through a third input terminal]; and

a second combiner circuit element coupled to the first and third input terminals to combine the two signals [Figure 3, references 36, 26, and 50: state signal and power button event signal combined in controller, signal combiner circuit inherent] to negate the third signal whenever the first signal signals absence of AC to the power supply.

Westerinen does not disclose:

physically negate the third signal whenever the first signal signals absence of AC to the power supply.

Cooper discloses:

negate the third signal whenever the first signal signals absence of AC to the power supply [Figure 2, reference 112 and column 3, lines 33-65: power button event signal ignore if system does not have available power source (AC failure state)]

As per claim 28, Westerinen discloses:

The apparatus of claim 27, wherein the first and third terminals are one of the same terminal [Figure 3, references 36: controller (a terminal in general) functions as both the first and third terminals (one of the same)] and the first and second signal combiner circuit elements are one of the same signal combiner circuit element [Figure 3, references 36: controller (combiner circuit) can perform both functions of the first and second circuits (one of the same)].

As per claim 29, Westerinen discloses: An apparatus comprising: a first input terminal [Figure 3, reference 86 to 36: input terminals to the controller] to receive a first signal indicating presence or absence of AC to a power supply of a system [para 0027: signals generated by switchover circuit to the controller];

a second input terminal to receive a second signal indicating a device wake event of the system [Figure 3, reference 50: power button event signal (device wake event) across a second input terminal on a controller]; and

a first combiner circuit element coupled to the first and second input terminals to combine the two signals [Figure 3, references 36, 38, and 50: state signal and power button event signal combined in controller, signal combiner circuit inherent] to negate the second signal whenever the first signal signals absence of AC to the power supply, even if the standby power is present and irrespective of a charge level of the standby power (¶32),

transitioning from a suspended state to an active state only if the state signal signals that the apparatus is in the AC present state and the power button event signal is received, irrespective of a presence or the charge level of the standby power (¶19,32).

Westerinen does not disclose:

to negate the second signal whenever the first signal signals absence of AC to the power supply.

Cooper discloses:

to physically negate the second signal whenever the first signal signals absence of AC to the power supply [Figure 2, reference 112 and column 3, lines 33-65: power button event signal ignore if system does not have available power source (AC failure state)].

Both Westerinen and Cooper disclose power systems. Westerinen does not disclose negating the power button signal if the system is in an AC failure state, however Cooper does. Cooper discloses a system that determines if the system has available power before powering up and if there is no power, the system ignores (negates) the power on signal. Negating the power on signal while in a power failure state is well known in the art and is power efficient. Westerinen does explicitly disclose concern about draining the battery power (power efficiency) [para 0030: mechanism to only power up the system when there is a steady power supply]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to negate the power button event signal when the system is in a power failure state as taught in Cooper into the system of Westerinen to create a more power efficient system.

As per claim 30, Westerinen discloses:

The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the first and second input terminals are input pins [Figure 3, reference 36: input terminals are pins].

### ***Response to Applicant's Arguments***

Applicant has added, without support or any clear definition, the concept of (implicitly) measuring a charge and *explicitly* claimed carrying out operations irrespective of the charge of certain elements. This was not found during a review of the application, and as such a new rejection under 35 USC §112 is set forth above.

As Applicant's arguments depend heavily on features rejected under 35 USC §112, the Examiner is unable to fully argue the amendments against the prior art. Those limitation found in the prior art have been provided additional citations from Westerinen.

### ***Final Disposition***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bryce P. Bonzo whose telephone number is (571)272-3655. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Beausoliel can be reached on (571)272-3645. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Bryce P Bonzo/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2113